

BODOGH, I.

Development of the furniture industry. p. 253. FAIPAR. Budapest. Vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), IC, Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1956.

ROKA, Pal; FOLDESI, Erno (Gyor); RIEPERGER, Laszlo; SEY, Dezso
(Gyor); BALAZS, Jozsef (Debrecen); GROSZ, Istvan (Szekesfehervar);
DANI, Janos (Szeged); BODOGH, Istvan; DALCCSA, Gabor, dr.;
LAZAR, Laszlo; BAKOS, Karoly, fomernok (Budapest); FABIAN,
Laszlo, nyugdijas mernok; SZEP, Jozsef

Report on the Executive Committee session of the Scientific
Association of the Wood Industry in Gyor. Faipar 14 no.6:
161-163 Je '64.

1. President, Scientific Association of the Wood Industry
(for Roka).
2. Deputy Head, Wood industry Research Institute (for Dalocsa).
3. Head, Committee on Education, Scientific Association of
the Wood Industry (for Lazar).

BODOGH, Mihaly (Dombovar)

A more economical way of railroad management. Magy vasut 7
no.2:5 17 Ja '63.

BODOGH, Mihaly (Domberav)

Why is it equipped with nails and heelpieces? Magy vasut 6 no.24:6
15 D '62

BODOGH, Mihaly (Dombovar)

Our literary stage and the public. Magy vasut 7 no.5:2 4 Mr '63.

BODOGH, Mihaly (Dombovar)

Dombovar railroad men for the fulfillment of transportation plans.
Magy vasut 7 no.7:5 2 Ap '63.

BODOGH, Mihaly

Economical reconstruction. Magyar vasut 7 no.19:6 0 '63.

BODOGH, Mihaly (Dombovar)

Rehired railroadmen. Magy vasut 7 no.23:4 2 D '63.

BODOKI, Miklos

Periodic cleaning of passenger cars. Vasut 12 no.3:20-21 Mr '62.

Country : USSR Q
 CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Swine
 ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 13, 1958, No. 59563
 AUTHOR : Popiashvili, I. N.; Bodokiya, L. I.
 INST. : Scientific Research Institute of Animal*
 TITLE : Results of the Crossing of the Mangalitsa
 and Kakhetian Breeds of Swine (First Gene-
 ration)
 ORIG. PUB. : Sb. tr. N.-i. in-t zhivotnovodstva. GruzSSR,
 1957, 2, 166-172; 173-178
 ABSTRACT : The local Kakhetian breed of swine, which is
 adapted to the conditions of forest-mountain
 management, was crossed with boars of the
 Mangalitsa breed. The hybrids obtained (male
 shotes), which were fattened on the post-
 harvest remnants of grain crops, increased
 their average live weight during 1½ months
 by 13.1 kg., and the Kakhetians by 8.4 kg.;
 the gains obtained on forest pastures (with-
 * Husbandry, Georgian SSR
 CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : USSR Q
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Swine
ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 13, 1958, No. 59563
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : out concentrate supplementation) for three
cont'd. months were 26.0 and 19.4 kg., respectively.

CARD: 2/2

Q - 54

L 08343-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(o) JD/JG/WB/GG

ACC NR: AR6031851

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/006/A056/A056

AUTHOR: Tsetskhladze, T. V.; Bodokiya, L. V. 50

TITLE: Oxidation¹⁶ of iron sulfate by neutron radiation in the presence
of lithium salts 11

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 6A521

REF SOURCE: Tr. Tbilissk. un-ta, v. 103, 1965, 145-150

TOPIC TAGS: neutron radiation, lithium, radiation dosimetry, iron sulfate oxidation, oxidation, thermal neutron

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the chemical dosimetric system often used for neutron dosimetry, i.e., an iron sulfate solution containing lithium salts. The reaction $\text{Li}_2^{6}\text{(n,}\alpha\text{)}$ occurs as a result of the absorption of thermal neutrons. The tritium nuclei and alpha particles formed in the reaction ionize the medium and cause a conversion of bivalent iron to trivalent iron. A study was made of the temperature dependence of the reaction yield of conversion of bivalent iron to trivalent $\text{G}_{\text{Fe}^{3+}}$ in mixtures with lithium sulfate. The irradiation of solutions was conducted under three different conditions: in a paraffin block with a thickness corresponding to the moderation length of neutrons at 20 and 40C and with no paraffin block at 20C. The iron concentration was determined from electron absorption spectra on a SF-4 spectrophotometer.

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AR6031851

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meter. It was found that irradiation of solutions in a paraffin block at 20 and 40C causes a substantial difference in the absorption curves. An increase of the absorption coefficient by nearly 25% indicates a temperature dependence of the oxidation of the bivalent to trivalent iron due to the effect of recoil tritons. The experimental results are insufficient to reach any quantitative conclusions, since the irradiation was carried out in a mixed radiation field which contained fast as well as thermal neutrons. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 2/2 nst

BODOKY, Gyorgy, Dr.

Therapy of secondary complications of varicose veins. Orv. hetil.
99 no.35:1215-1218 31 Aug 58.

1. A Fovarosí Uzsoki utcai Korház (igazgató: Szanto Sandor dr.)
I. sz. Sebészeti Osztálynak (főorvos: Koves Istvan dr.) közleménye.
(VARICOSE VEINS, ulcers
ther., compression with rubber pads & admin. of sclerosing
solutions (Hun))

BODOKY, Gyorgy, Dr.; BETLERI, Istvan, Dr.; FODOR, Istvan, Dr.; BALKANYI, Istvan, Dr.

Siderofibrosis lienis. Orv. hetil. 100 no.14:510-512 5 Apr 59.

1. Az Uzsoki-utcai kórház (ig. Szanto Sandor dr.) I. sz. sebészeti osztályának (foo: Koves Istvan dr.) II. sz. belgyógyászati osztályának (foo.: Flamm Sandor dr.) és az ORFI korszovertani laboratóriumának (foo.: Farkas Karoly az orvostudományok doktora) közleménye.

(SIDEROSIS, pathol.

siderofibrosis, histopathol. (Hun))

(SPLEEN, dis.

same)

BODOKY, Gyorgy, dr.; KOVES, Istvan, dr.; STOJANOV, Ivan, dr.

Hydrocortisone therapy of thrombophlebitis migrans. Orv.hetil.
102 no.5:225-226 29 Ja'61.

1. A XIV. ker. Tanacs Uzsoki utcai Korhaza, I. sz. Sebészeti osztalya.
(HYDROCORTISONE ther)
(THROMBOPHLEBITIS ther)

BODOKY, Gyorgy, dr.; KOVES, Istvan, dr.

Data on steroid therapy of hypotensive shock. Magy. sebesz. 15 no.4:
257-260 J1 '62.

(SHOCK ther) . (ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES ther)

KOVES, Istvan, dr.; BODOKY, Gyorgy, dr.; FOLDVARI, Gyula, dr.

On acute pneumo-cholecystitis. Orv. hetil. 104 no.44:2093-2094 3 N '63.

1. XIV ker. Tanacs Uzsoki utcai korhaz, I sebeszeti Osztaly.
(CHOLECYSTITIS) (CHOLECYSTOGRAPHY)
(CHOLECYSTECTOMY) (NEOMYCIN)

SZEKULESZ, A.; SZABO, I.; KARPATI, G.; BOJOKY, G.

Our experiences with liver scintillography; or: radionuclide
scanning of the liver. Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 11 no.4:417-424
'64.

1. Onko-Radiologisches Institut, II Chirurgische Abteilung
des Hauptstadtschen "Uzsoki"-Krankenhauses, Budapest, Ungarn.

V. Bixloli, Emma (Jakos), A hőmérséklet számszerű előrejelzése Budapestre. [Numerical
forecasting of temperature for Budapest.] Időjárás, Budapest 50/4 (1955) 20-21. pp.
1955. 2 figs., 12 tables, 2 refs., 18 eqs. Russian and French summaries.
Uspenski's method of upper-air temperature forecasting (1947) is based on a mathematical treatment of upper air temperature data
using exact values of surface pressure and temperature. The application of the method is explained by an example
for Budapest (Feb. 17, 1955) based on data from the
Hungarian Upper air temperature forecasting. Numerical forecasting Budapest

BODOLAI, E.

Remarks on forecasting absolute contour lines. p. 150. IDOJARAS.
(Meteorológiai Intézet és Magyar Meteorológiai Társaság) Budapest.
Vol. 60, No. 3, May/June 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956.

BODOLAI, I. [Bodolai, Istvan], dr.; BODOLAI, E. [Bodolai, Istvanne]

Precipitation forming factors of occluded fronts. Idojaras 67
no. 4: 204-212 J1-Ag '63.

1. "Idojaras" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Istvan Bodolai).

BODOLAI, I. Vol. 1, no. 6, June 1954. (Jarmuvek es Gepek)

A new type of part for threshing machines. p. 171.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

C. A. BODOLAT I.
1951

Soils and Fertilizers
13

More important soil bacteria and their significance
Ilyashuk, Nikolay and Sándor Schinfeld. *Agrobiologia* 1,
No. 8, 39-43 (1949). - A review with 181 references. 1. F.
The role of root nodule bacteria in imparting firm struc-
ture to soils. K. I. Rudakov and M. R. Brikel (All-Soviet
Inst. Agr. Microbiol., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 20, 270-83
(1951). Root-nodule bacteria, in medium contg. galactose,
form galacturonic acid and tend to humify soil, forming
agglutinated aggregates. In glucose medium this effect
is not obtained. Julian F. Smith

✓ 9.10-138
 Bodolai, István, Az advectiv-dinamikus analízis alapeivel. [Basic principles of advective-
 dynamic analysis; Pt. 1.] *Idejdrás*, Budapest, 55(9/10):278-281, Sept./Oct. 1951. Pt. 2,
 A légnyomás és hőmérséklet advectiv-dinamikus változásai. [Advective dynamic changes of
 pressure and temperature.] *Ibid.*, 55(11/12):318-323, Nov./Dec. 1951. 2 figs., eqs. DLC—
 In these first two of a series of five articles on POGOSIAN's and TABOROVSKII's method of ad-
 vective dynamic analysis, the basic principles of the method are set out and problems of ad-
 vective dynamic pressure and temperature changes are discussed. (For Pts. 3-5, see
 4.10-121 and 5.9-115, Oct. 1953 and Sept. 1954, *MAB*.) *Subject Headings*: 1. Advective
 dynamic analysis 2. Dynamic pressure changes 3. Dynamic temperature changes.—G.T.

July 30, 1959

100 d0101; L 87 r a n

5.9-115 Bodolai, István, Az advectiv-dinamikus analízis alapjai. [The fundamentals of advective dynamic analysis. Parts 3, 4.] *Időjárás*, 56(1/4):36-43; Jan./April 1952. 11 figs. 551.511
 D.L.C.—General discussion of the application of the advective-dynamic theory (developed by BODOLAI, István, TAMAROVSKI, Károly, and others) to the determination of dynamic pressure changes on the basis of thermobaric fields and the mechanism of frontogenesis and of the atmosphere.—C.7.
 Subject Heading: Dynamics

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BODOLAI, ISTVAN

Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 4 No. 10
October 1953
Part 1
Structure and
Physics of the
Atmosphere

✓ 4,10-121 ✓ 551.515.11
Bodolai, István. Az advektív-dinamikus analízis alapelvei. V. rész; a ciklonok és anti-
ciklonok keletkezése és fejlődése. [The fundamentals of advective-dynamic analysis.
Pt. V: formation and development of cyclones and anticyclones.] *Időjárás*, 56(5/6):145-155,
May/June 1952. 7 figs. French summary p.198. DWB—The theory of dynamic advection
is applied to the formation and development of cyclones. The study is mainly based on
conclusions reached by N. L. Tanokovskii and other Soviet scientists. The formation of
cyclones and anticyclones on a stationary front is attributed to uneven horizontal temperature
and pressure gradients causing dynamic pressure changes. The evolution of such cyclones
and anticyclones is analyzed through several stages of their development and illustrated by
schematic diagrams. Rules for the prediction of strengthening or dissolution of cyclones or
anticyclones and for the anticipation of their path are given. *Subject Headings*: 1. Anti-
cyclogenesis 2. Cyclogenesis.—G.T.

HUNG.

✓ 6.7-58
Bodolai, István. A Meteorológiai Világszervezetről. [On the World Meteorological Organization.] *Időjárás*, Budapest, 58(4):224-227, July/Aug. 1954. Russian and French summaries p. 224. MH-BE--History, organizational structure, conferences and other activities of the WMO and its commissions are briefly discussed. While acknowledging the importance and the many useful resolutions of the organization, the author criticizes certain WMO decisions motivated "by considerations foreign to meteorology," such as the exclusion of Communist China. Subject Heading: 1. World Meteorological Organization.—G.T.

551.5:06

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DECEMBER 1991

SE-4

V. Bodon, 12x10 A súrlódási ráteg helyett

Report of the Committee on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia

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BODOLAI, I.

Aeorologic-synoptic conditions for rainfall formation. p. 248
IDOJARAS. Budapest. Vol. 59, no. 4, July/Aug. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2, February 1956

Organic constituents in some common soil types. 1st.
László Bodolay and Pál Stefnovich (Magyar Tudományos
Akad. Agrárkémiai Kutató Intézet Talajtani Osztálya, Budá-
pest). *Igazságok a Talajtan 5*, 157-164, 1975.
Soil Science Society of America, Madison, Wis.

Handwritten signature and number 2

BODOLAI, I

Aerologic-synoptic conditions of convective storms; a fragment of a
candidate's thesis. p. 468.
(Magyar Mezogadasag. Vol. 9, no. 4, 1956, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LS, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957, Uncl.

BODOLAI, L.

Remarks on forecasting absolute contour lines. p. 150. IDOJARAS.
(Meteorologiai Intezet es Magyar Meteorologiai Tarsasag) Budapest.
Vol. 60, No. 3, May/June 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956.

10-10-68
Hortals Index A fuggbielga eg. 1968-1972

BODCLAI, I.

A. A. Bachurina and Z. L. Turketti's Conditions in the Formation of Precipitation during the Cold Semester and Possibilities for Its Forecast; a book review.

p. 210 (IDOJAPAS) Vol. 87, no. 7, July 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EIAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,
1958

BODOLAI, Istvan

Attempt at a new numerical forecasting of precipitation during
passages of warm fronts. Idojaras 64 no.1:13-20 Ja-F '60.

(EEAI 10:1)

(Precipitation (Meteorology))
(Weather forecasting)

S/169/62/000/009/088/120
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Bodolai, I.

TITLE: The vortex equation's vertical component

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 9, 1962, 45-46, .
abstract 9B265 (Időjárás, 65, no. 6, 1961, 321-326
(summaries in Eng. and Hun.))

TEXT: The individual change in the vertical component of the vortex of velocity Ω is determined by the relationship:

$$\frac{d\Omega}{dt} = \frac{1}{T} \left(u_g \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v_g \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) - \Omega v - (\Omega + 1) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \quad (1)$$

Card 1/3

The vortex equation's ...

S/169/62/000/009/088/120
D228/D307

recorded in standard symbols. Proceeding from the order of their magnitudes the last two terms of this expression's right-hand part are usually disregarded. However, as research by A. F. Dyubyuk and the author has shown, the orders of magnitudes vary in frontal zones. These magnitudes are the subject of analysis. Changing to a system of pressure topography coordinates and introducing the symbol $\tau = dp/dt$, their algebraic sum can be expressed thus:

$$\left(\frac{d\Omega}{dt}\right)_{\tau} = \frac{R}{lp} \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial y} \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) \quad (2)$$

Then it is supposed that the wind varies with altitude like the gradient wind. It follows from the works mentioned previously that τ can be taken as approximately equal to KT_v , where K is the proportionality coefficient, and T_v is the temperature's horizontal gradient or, more accurately, this vector's length. This basic re-
Card 2/3

The vortex equation's ...

S/169/62/000/009/088/120
D228/D307

relationship allows formula (2) to be converted to a form, accessible
to qualitative interpretation. / Abstracter's note: Complete trans-
lation. /

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Card 3/3

S/169/62/000/011/030/077
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Bodolai, István

TITLE: Hydrodynamic theory of front genesis and eddy development

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1962, 42, abstract 11B263 (Időjárás, 66, no. 1, 1962, 31-36 (Hun.; summary in Eng.))

TEXT: A review.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/124/63/000/001/028/080
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Bodolai, I.

TITLE: The vertical components of the vortex equation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 1, 1963, 95,
abstract 18562 ('Idojaras', 1961, v. 65, no. 6,
321-326 (summaries in Eng. and Hung.))

TEXT: The author investigates the significance of the
vertical components of the wind velocity during the formation of a
vortex in front zones. It is pointed out that in qualitative analy-
sis the term containing the vertical velocity

$$\left(\frac{d\Omega}{dt}\right)_\tau = \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial p}$$

is usually neglected. But the estimation of the order of magnitude
of this term shows that the effect of vertical velocity on the time
variation of the vortex can be large, not only under some orographi-
Card 1/2

The vertical components ...

S/124/63/000/001/028/080
D234/D308

cal conditions but also in the regions of intense frontal zones. Taking into account the presence of ascending air streams produced by viscosity in the frontal zone, the author concludes that, for a given latitude, this term of individual vortex formation is directly proportional to the inclination of the frontal surface and inversely proportional to the air pressure. 6 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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Card 2/2

BODOLAI, Istvan, dr.; BODOLAINE JAKUS, Emma

Calculating the amount of precipitation along the trajectories of the cold and warm front of a cyclone. Idojaras 66 no.4:205-213 J1-Ag '62.

1. "Idojaras" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Istvan Bodolai).

BODOLAI, Istvan, dr.; BODOLAINÉ JAKUS, Emma

Average components of the local change in temperature in the lower troposphere during the summer season. Idojaras 66 no.6:349-353 M-D '62.

1. "Idojaras" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja. (for Bodolai).

BODOLAI, I. [Bodolai, Istvan], dr.; BODOLAI, E. [Bodolai, Istvanne]

Precipitation forming factors of occluded fronts. Idojaras 67
no.4:204-212 JI-Ag '63.

1. "Idojaras" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Istvan Bodolai).

BODOLAI, Istvan

The first Budapest session of working committee on coordinating meteorological research. Idojaras 68 no.5:303-306 S-0 '64.

Sergei Petrovich Khromov at 60. Ibid.:313-314

1. Editorial Board Member, "Idojaras", Budapest.

BODOLAI-JAKUS, E.

Numerical forecast of temperature for Budapest. p. 282

Vol. 59, no. 5, Sept./Oct. 1955

IDOJARAS

Budapest

Source: Monthly list of East European Accessions. (EEAL), LC,
Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

BODOLAINÉ JAKUS, Emma

Some kinematic properties of the structure of a stationary cyclone.
Idojaras 64 no.4:205-213 JI-Ag '60. (EEAI 10:2)
(Cyclones)

BODOLAINE JAKUS, Emma, dr.

Effect of the change of front structure on the distribution of precipitation in space and time. Idejaras 65 no.4:202-211 J1-Ag '61.

BODOLAINÉ JAKUS, Emma

Is the use of speed divergence suitable for the calculation of
vertical speed? Idojaras 65 no.4:245-246 J1-Ag '61.

BODOLAINE JAKUS, Emma

Some remarks about the relationship between fronts and precipitation.
Idejars 65 no.5:301-305 S-0 '61.

(Precipitation(Meteorology)) (Meteorology)

BODOLAI, Istvan, dr.; BODOLAINE JAKUS, Emma

Calculating the amount of precipitation along the trajectories of the cold and warm front of a cyclone. Idojaras 66 no.4:205-213 JI-Ag '62.

1. "Idojaras" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Istvan Bodolai).

BODALAI, Istvan; BODOLAINÉ JAKUS, Emma

Numerical determination of the precipitation yield along
the trajectories of the cold and warm fronts in a cyclone.
Orsz meteor int besz tud kut 25:37-38 '61 (publ.'62).

BODOLAI, Istvan, dr.; BODOLAINÉ JAKUS, Emma

Average components of the local change in temperature in the lower troposphere during the summer season. Idojaras 66 no.6:349-353 M-D '62.

1. "Idojaras" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja. (for Bodolai).

BODOLAINE JAKUS, Emma; GOTZ, Gustav

Mesonet, orology and the possibilities for forecasting local
weather conditions. Idojaras 66 no.6:361-366 N-D '62.

BODOLAINÉ JAKUS, Emma; GOTZ, Gusztav

Mesosynoptic phenomena. Idojaras 67 no.1:46-53 Ja-F '63.

KOVACH, A.G.B.; MENYHART, J.; ERDELYI, A.; MOLNAR, Gy.; KISS, S.; KOVACH,
Emma; BODOLAY-VARGA, Agnes

The role of the sympatho-adrenal system in ischaemic shock.

Acta physiol. hung. 19 no.1-4:199-208 '61.

(ISCHEMIA exper.) (SHOCK exper.)

(SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM pharmacol.) (ADRENAL GLANDS pharmacol.)

(SYMPATHOLYTICS pharmacol.)

FARADIN, Imre; WINTERNE, Simor Ilona; BODON, Joo Ernsebet

Behavior of various steroids on florisil-adsorbing resins. Kiserletes
orvostud. 13 no.3:310-315 Jo '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyógyászati Klinikája.

(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES chem)
(ION EXCHANGE RESINS chem)

KARASSZON, D.;¹BODON, L.

Demonstration of the swine-fever virus in tissue culture by immunofluorescence. Acta microbiol. Hung. 10 no.3:287-291 '63.

1. State Institute of Hygiene (Director: T. Bakacs), Budapest, and Central Microbiological Laboratory of the Veterinary Meat Control Service (Head: J. Takacs), Budapest. Acta microbiol. Hung. 10 no.3: 2870291 '63.

*

BODON, L.; SZENT-IVANYI, M.

~~NEWCASTLE DISEASE~~

The phenomenon of interference between different viruses of the avian pest in chick embryo. Acta microb. hung. 1 no.1-3:141-148 1954.

1. Laboratoires Phylaxia, Institut de production serotherapeutique de l'Etat, Budapest; reçu le 4 Aout 1953.

(NEWCASTLE DISEASE, virus

*interference phenomena between various strains)

BODCN, Laszlo.

Type determination of foot and mouth disease viruses by agar-gel diffusion. Kiserletes orvostud. 7 no.6:593-595 Nov 55.

1.. Allami Vakcinatermelo Intezet, Budapest.

(VIRUSES

foot & mouth dis. virus, type determ. by new agar-gel diffusion test (Hun))

(AGAR

agar-gel diffusion test for type determ. of foot & mouth dis. viruses (Hun))

BODON, L.

Contamination of various hog cholera virus strains with
adenoviruses or virus diarrhoea virus. Preliminary report.
Acta vet. acad. sci. Hung. 15 no.4:471-472 '65.

1. Veterinary Medical Research Institute of the Hungarian
Academy of Sciences (Director: J. Meszaros), Budapest.
Submitted July 30, 1965.

BODON, Laszlo, CRECZI, Emilia; Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Veterinary Medical Research Institute (director: MESZAROS, J.) (Magyar Tudományos Akademia, Allatorvosi Kutato Intezet), Budapest.

"Acridine-Orange Fluorescence of Tissue Cultures Infected with Aujeszky's Disease Virus."

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XIII, No 2, 1966, pages 185-187.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary modified] The behavior of two strains (wild and vaccine strain) of Aujeszky's disease (Ay) virus was examined in two kinds of cell cultures (calf testicle and porcine embryo kidney epithelial cells). Within 24-28 hours after infection, both strains caused "chromatin granulation" in the nuclei, typical of DNA viruses, in both cell cultures. The wild Ay virus strain caused the formation of giant syncytia at times containing 50-100 nuclei in both cell cultures whereas the vaccine strain caused only the rounding off of the cells; if any syncytium formation occurred, this was of minor degree consisting of 2-5 nuclei which were detectable on careful examination. 3 Eastern European, 16 Western references. [Manuscript received 28 Feb 66.]

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- 38 -

BODONYI, E.

"Sound Corrector of the Orion 812A." p. 22 (RADIOTECHNIKA. Vol. 5,
No. 1, Jan. 1955; Budapest, Hungary.)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4,
April 1955, Uncl..

HUNGARY

BODON, L.; Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Veterinary Medical Research Institute
(director: MESZAROS, J.) (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Allatorvostudomanyi
Kutato Intezet), Budapest.

"Occurrence of Contaminant Viruses in Various Hog Cholera Virus Strains I.
Adenoviruses."

Budapest, Acta Veterinaria Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XVI, No 3,
1966, pages 321-328.

Abstract: [English article, author's English summary modified] The presence of viral contamination (adenovirus) was demonstrated in 7 apparently cytopathic strains of hog cholera virus. Two of them were isolated in Hungary and 5 were supplied by West Germany. The cytopathic effect of the contaminant was also manifested by the appearance of the Cowdry type A nuclear inclusions, 7-11 days after infection. The cytopathic titer of the contaminant increased in the course of serial transfers. The contaminant was identified as adenovirus by means of acridine orange staining, indirect immunofluorescence and the agar gel diffusion precipitation test. This implies that in every case where a hog cholera virus strain proves to be cytopathic in tissue culture, the presence of contaminant viruses should be considered first. 10 Eastern European, 33 Western references. [Manuscript received 28 Jan 66.]

1/1

BODONYI, E.

"DX Ether Report." p. 22 (RADIOTECHNIKA. Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 1955; Budapest, Hungary.)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4, April 1955, Uncl..

BODONYI, I.

"Ultra-short Waves." (To be contd.) p. 23 (RADIOTECHNIKA. Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Budapest, Hungary.)

So: Monthl. List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4, No. 4, April 1955, Uncl..

BODONYI; HEGEDUS, Ferenc; KASZAP, A.; MEGYESI SCHWATZ, Alfonz, dr.

News. Bany lap 93 no.1:71-72 Ja '60.

1. "Banyaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Hegedus).

BODONYI, Jozsef, okleveles banyamernok (Budapest)

Patent reviews. Bany lap 93 no. 5:351 My '60.

BODONYI, Jozsef, okl. banyamernok

Remarks on Gabor Biday's article entitled "Application of light metals in the mining industry". Bany lap 93 no.5:323-327 My '60

BODONYI, Jozsef, okleveles banyamernok

On the 14th Days of Mining and Metallurgy held at the Freiberg Academy.
Bany lap 95 no.10:686-687 0 '62.

BODONYI, Jozsef, okleveles banyamernok

Patent reviews. Bany lap 95 no.12:833-834 D '62

BODONYI, Jozsaf, okleveles banyamernok; IETTER, Robert P., engineer

The operation and application of the Joy mining machines in European mining. Bany lap 96 no.4:243-248 Ap '63.

1. Joy International S.A. (for Ietter).

BODONYI, Jozsef

Patent reviews. Bany lap 96 no.7:493-494 JI '63.

BODOP'YANOV, F.A.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1508
AUTHOR VEKSLER, V.I., EFREMOV, D.V., MINC, A.L., WEJSBEJN, M.M.
BODOP'YANOV, F.A., GASEV, M.A., ZEJDLIC, A.L., IVANOV, P.P.,
KOLOMENSKIJ, A.A., KOMAR, E.G., MALYSEV, L.F., MONOSZON, N.A.,
NEVAZSKIJ, I.CH., PETUCHOV, V.A., RABINOVIC, M.S., RUBCINSKIJ, S.M.,
SINEL'NIKOV, K.D., STOLOV, A.M.
TITLE The 10 BeV Synchrophasotron of the Academy of Science in the USSR
PERIODICAL Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc.4, 22-30 (1956)
Issued: 10 / 1956

A short survey of the most important parameters and components of this accelerator is given. At first the share taken by various institutes in the development and construction of the accelerator is dealt with. The equipment of the accelerator is ready, and final work is in the act of being performed. The frequency of the accelerating voltage is modified in a manner that is proportional to the velocity of the protons (autophasing). The annular magnet consists of 4 quadrants separated by straight intervals of 8 m length (with an average diameter of 28 m). One of these intervals contains a device for the introduction of the particles, two others contain the accelerating electrodes. One of the intervals serves as an outlet for the particles. The photons are previously accelerated by means of a linear accelerator of from 8,5 to 9 MeV, after which they pass through a straight stretch of 10 m length and are then introduced into the chamber of the synchrophasotron after a revolution of 75° . The orbit fluctuates slowly round the respective immobile equilibrium orbit passing

Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc.4, 22-30 (1956) CARD 2 / 2

PA - 1508

through the center of the accelerating chamber and the particles perform rapid fluctuations round the respective orbit. In the case of a relative error of the frequency of $\pm 0,1\%$ the radial shifts of the particles can attain $\Delta r = + 6$ cm. The amplitude of the radial phase oscillations was damped from 50 cm at the beginning to 1 cm at the end. A domain which is free from resonance was ascertained. On the other hand the resonances with free oscillations, which are extremely dangerous in connection with the process of acceleration may in some cases be used for the improvement of the effect produced by the injection. Several problems connected with the construction of the accelerator are mentioned.

The electromagnet and its feed system. A system based upon the accumulation of energy in working loads serves the purpose of feeding the electromagnet. After the maximum field strength of 13.000 oersteds is attained, the energy accumulated in the electromagnet is now transformed back into kinetic energy of working loads by the synchron machines which now act as motors. The main parameters of the system are: Maximum capacity 140.000 kVa, maximum amperage 12.800 a, maximum energy 11.000 V, four aggregates with parallel operation, 96 valve ignitors. The vacuum system is based upon the two-vacuum system with an inside high vacuum chamber and exterior pre-vacuum chamber. In conclusion the high frequency system as well as the control of the injection processes and of the acceleration of the particles are discussed.

INSTITUTION:

BODOR, A.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

2

BODOR, A., MD; KUBICEK, V., MD; KASALOVA, M., MD.

First Surgical Clinic of the Medicinal Faculty of Charles
University (I. chirurgická klinika lékařské fakulty KU),
Pilsen (for all)

Prague, Praktický lékař, No 1, 1963, pp 22-23

"Practical Experiences with a Plastic Bandage of Czecho-
slovakian Manufacture."

BODOR, A.

Fixation of aortic grafts with a seromuscular flap from the small intestine. Rozhl. chir. 42 no.1:14-16 Ja '63.

1. Chirurgická klinika lékařské fakulty KU v Plzni, přednosta doc. dr. J. Spinka.

(AORTA)

(INTESTINE SMALL)
(VASCULAR SURGERY)

(BLOOD VESSEL TRANSPLANTATION)

BODOR, A.

Ring-shaped epiploic appendix as a cause of strangulated ileum.
Rozhl. chir. 42 no.2:138-141 F '63.

1. Chirurgické klinika lékařské fakulty KU v Plzni, prednosta doc.
dr. J. Spinka.

(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION) (ILEUM) (OMENTUM)

KUBICEK, V.; BODOR, A.

Use of a new plastic bandage for surgical practice. Rozh. chir.
42 no.9:616-620 S '63.

1. I chirurgická klinika lékařské fakulty KU v Plzni, před-
nosta doc. dr. J. Spinka.

(BANDAGES) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)
(CELLOPHANE) (POLYMERS)

BODOR, B. A.

USSR / Cosmochemistry, Geochemistry, Hydrochemistry,

D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, No 7880

Author : Bodor, B. A.

Inst : Uzbek Section of the All-Union Mineralogical Society

Title : The Hydromineral Resources of the Uzbek SSR

Orig Pub : Zap. Uzbekist. Otd. Vses. Mineralog. O-va., 1955, No 8,
265-282

Abstract : Kurlov's formulas are used in the analysis of ~ 50 sources (springs, connate water, salt lakes) in Central Asia. The possibility of their utilization for balneologic purposes is discussed.

Card : 1/1

BODAY, ELEMER

V13629* Simultaneous Determination of Small Quantities of
V and Ti. Kismennyiségű vanádium és titán egyidejű melletti
meghatározása. (Hungarian.) Elemer Boday, Kohászati Lapok,
v. 10, no. 7, July 1955, p. 319-322.

Specific and sensitive color reactions for the determination of Ti
on the basis of chromotropic acid and V on the basis of
phosphotungstic acid. Tables, graph. 21 ref.

7

- Determination of traces of zinc in aluminum and in bauxite. Jeno Plank, Endre Hodos, and Gyorgy Rády (Univ. Tech. Sci., Budapest, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 4, 638-41 (1949).--The method of Fischer and Leopoldi (C.A. 31, 960⁹) was modified and its sensitivity increased. Dissolve the sample in a mixt. of 25 ml. concd. HCl and 5 ml. hot dist. water. With some alloys also add 0.2 g. KClO₄ or 10 ml. 3% H₂O₂. Evap. nearly to dryness, dil. to 200 ml., and measure an aliquot (contg. about 10-20 γ Zn) into a sep. funnel. Add 5 ml. 10% tartaric acid soln. for each 100 mg. Al content, make slight alk. with 2.0 N NH₄OH, and ext. with 5-ml. portions of dithizone soln. for 15-20 sec. Shake the combined CCl₄ phases for 30 sec. with 2% HCl and then mix the HCl phase with 10% NaOAc soln. until blue Congo paper turns red. Add 1 to 1.5 ml. of 50% sodium thiosulfate and 1.0-1.5 ml. KCN soln. and shake the mixt. with 3-5-ml. portions of dithizone soln. as above until a clear green color is obtained. Shake the combined CCl₄ fractions 3 times with 10-ml. portions of a 0.05% Na₂S soln. to remove excess dithizone. Measure the extinction of the remaining red soln. contg. Zn dithizonate in a Puffrich photometer with filter S 53. Bauxites must be dissolved by a mixt. of concd. HCl, concd. HNO₃, and 18 N H₂SO₄, heated until H₂SO₄ fumes appear, and the residue dissolved with 2% HCl. This soln. can be treated as above. L. F.

25

2. Determination of minute quantities of zinc in aluminum and in bauxite, by J. Plank E. Badger, and G. N. Radey. *Macquay Kemikavok Lajpa Journal of the Hungarian Chemical Society*. Vol. IV, No. 11, pp. 638-641, Nov., 1919.)

The *Fischer dithion* method was modified for the determination of minute amounts of zinc in bauxite. In principle the modification consists of a determination taking place in the presence of tartaric acid. Zinc dithionite is not precipitated, even if the solution is over 10 mg. It is essential to remove any impurities from the dithion used in a refining process proposed by the authors. In the event of a precise analysis the minute zinc content of the sample and reagents, especially that of ammonium hydroxide, must be taken into account. Zinc dithionite is separated from other colored metal dithionates by shaking the mixture with a 3 per cent hydrochloric acid solution. The absorption of light by the purified zinc dithionite solution is measured with the *Phot. ch. photometer* and the actual zinc content is calculated by an empirical factor on the basis of the extinction value obtained. By this method the zinc contained in one gram bauxite sample may be accurately determined.

2

Ascorbic acid in analytical chemistry. 1. The determination of ferric ions. László Erdely and Endre Rodny (Univ. Tech. Sci., Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 90: 277-82 (1950). -- To the nearly neutral soln., contg. 25-50 mg. of Fe^{3+} , add 5 ml. of 2 N HCl and water to make about 75 ml. Add 0.1 N ascorbic acid soln. (8.9 g. per l.) dropwise from a buret until the soln. is nearly colorless. Heat to about 60°, add 1 ml. of 0.5 N KSCN, and continue the titration until the soln. is colorless. Strong oxidizing agents, such as I_2 , IO_3^- , BrO_3^- , MnO_4^- , CrO_4^{2-} , NO_3^- , H_2O_2 , HVO_2 , or Ce^{4+} , must be absent. Other similar titrations are described.

István Földi

(H 7

Ascorbinometric determination of chlorate. F. Szabo,
Erdelyi and R. Bolyai, Budapest Tech. Univ., Budapest. Z.
Anal. Chem. 33, 265-74 (1959). See C.A.B. 43, 100378.
W. T. Hall

CH

7

Determination of iodate and iodide with ascorbic acid.
 Lassó Edey, Endre Bodor, and Ilona Buzás (Tech. Univ., Budapest). *Z. anal. Chem.* 134, 22-32 (1951).
 Three mols. of ascorbic acid, $C_6H_8O_6$, react with 1 mol. of IO_3^- to form I^- and $3C_6H_7O_6$. The reaction can be followed potentiometrically. In the titration curve, 2 inflection points are noted, one corresponding to the reduction of IO_3^- to I_2 and the other to I_2^- . If the I_2^- is bound by the formation of a complex, such as HgI_2^{2-} , the reaction of I_2^- with IO_3^- is prevented. The addn. of $HgSeO_4$ accelerates the desired reaction. The best procedure is: To the neutral soln., add 10 ml. of 0.1 *N* HCl, 10 ml. of 0.1 *M* $HgSeO_4$, 15 ml. of satd. $HgCl_2$ soln., and water to make 100 ml. Titrate carefully with 0.1 *N* ascorbic acid soln. The titration can serve for the detn. of I^- or I_2 after oxidation of these to IO_3^- . The reaction is disturbed by the presence of F^- and the results are low in the presence of NO_3^- or SO_4^{2-} . Ag, Pb, Bi, considerable Fe, arsenate, and Ba salts interfere.
 W. T. Hall

Ascorbic acid in analytical chemistry. Determination of
ferric ions. László Erdey and Endre Bodor (Tech. Univ.,
Budapest). *Anal. Chem.* 24, 418-20 (1952).—See C.A. 46,
11383c. B. L. M.

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 2
1953

546147:5437

5. Ascorbimetric determination of bromate ions --
Bromidionok aszkorbimétriás meghatározása -- L. Erdelyi
E. Bodor and L. Pap. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry
Kémiai Folyóirat - Vol. 58, No. 5, May 1952,
pp. 129-132, 8 tabs.)

Bromate ions were determined volumetrically with a solution of ascorbic acid of a known concentration in a mildly acid medium (0.2 to 0.5 N) in the presence of a selenic acid catalyst. Mercuric (II) chloride was added to the solution in order to transform the bromide ions formed by the reduction of bromate ions into stable, not easily dissociating complex compounds; the end point of the reaction is indicated by a calomel precipitate. Overtitration may be avoided by the presence of manganese sulphate as well as by slowing down the titration near the end point. Determinations should be made at room temperature. The effect of several foreign ions was investigated from the standpoint of the practical applicability of the method.

L. Erdelyi

BODOR, E.

Hungarian
Technical Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 4
1953

12. The preservation of ascorbic acid measuring solutions--
Aszkorbinsav reduktonetrias merooldat tartositasa--L. Erdey and
E. Bodor. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry--Magyar Kemiai
Folyoirat--Vol. 58, 1952, No. 10, pp. 295-298, 8 figs., I tab.)

Variations in the effective value of ascorbic acid measuring solutions were examined under ordinary conditions in a carbon dioxide atmosphere, preserved with Trilon B (disodium salt of ethylenedinitrilo-tetraacetic acid) and stored at approx 6° C in a refrigerator. It was found that the minimum decrease in effective value occurred with a solution preserved with 0.5 g of Trilon B per liter and stored at 0° C. An easy-to-handle solution adequate for practical purposes, was obtained by the addition of formic acid besides Trilon B. This solution can be stored at room temperature and the decrease in its strength does not exceed 1 per cent per day.

E. Bodor

ME
9-14-52

Bo DOR, E.

HUNG.

✓ Colorimetric determination of phosphate. L. Erdely, V. Fleps and E. Bodor (*Acta chim. Hung.*, 1954, 6, 65-30).—The optimum conditions for the use of ascorbic acid as a reducing agent in the molybdenum blue colorimetric method for the determination of phosphate are investigated. 10 ml. of the phosphate solution are acidified with 20 ml. of $N-H_2SO_4$ and treated with 5 ml. of 3% $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$ and 10 ml. of 0.1 N -ascorbic acid. After making up to 80 ml. and standing for 15 min. the light absorption is measured with a Pulfrich photometer using an S72 filter. The method is applied to the determination of P_2O_5 in alumina after fusion with soda-borax mixture in a Pt crucible. The limit of reliable measurement is 0.5 $\mu g./ml.$ (44 references.)
A. B. DENSHAM,

Handwritten initials/signature

BODOR, E.

4

HUNG.

✓ 3812. Ascorbic acid and Variamine blue in iodimetric determination. L. Erdey, E. Bodor and M. Papay (*Acta Chim. Hung.*, 1955, ~~5-10-48~~ 238-263).—Ascorbic acid (0.1 N) as the reducing titrant and Variamine blue (4-amino-4'-methoxydiphenylamine) as the redox indicator were compared with 0.1 N $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ and starch in a number of iodimetric determinations. Satisfactory results were obtained in the majority of cases. S.C.I. Abstr.

CH
②

gpc

520. Determination of vanadium by means of
reducing volumetric solutions. I. Direct determina-
tion of vanadium with ascorbic acid. Is. Radev.
B. Boder and I. Loris. Anal. Chem. 1955, 27, 111.

cribed for the indirect determination of V by means
of ascorbic acid.

A solution of Vanadine blue (1 percent) 0.1 ml
is added when the solution is blue-green.

Water. The solution is reduced with 0.1 ml 0.1 N
ascorbic acid.

521. Determination of vanadium with
ascorbic acid. I. Radev, I. Buzis and E. Boder.
Anal. 1955, 27, 33, 247-252. A method is des-

cribed for the indirect determination of V by means
of ascorbic acid. The solution is reduced with 0.1 ml
0.1 N ascorbic acid. The solution is then treated with
0.1 N FeSO_4 solution to Vanadine blue.
either H_2O_2 or NaOH is added to the solution. In the
determination of the vanadium content of a sample, the
containing stock, the sample is treated with
 KBrO_3 when only a small amount of vanadium is present.
Procedure for determination of vanadium in a sample
(0.5 g) is described in detail. The sample is dissolved
in 10 ml of 10% HNO_3 and the solution is made up to 25 ml.
A 20-ml portion of this solution is added to 30 per
cent H_2O_2 (3 ml) and the excess of peroxide is
destroyed by boiling for a few minutes. The cooled
solution is treated with NH_4Cl (5 g) and 0.1 N
 KBrO_3 solution (25 ml) and boiled for 15 min.
The solution is allowed to cool and $\text{Na}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ (4 g)
is added. The resulting solution is titrated with
0.1 N FeSO_4 solution to Vanadine blue.

C. A. SLATER

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Polycographic investigation of the organic synthesis of quinalizarin

1. 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352

[illegible]

Acta Chimica
Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae
Vol. 12, Nos. 3-4, 1957

SOME DERIVATIVES OF VARIAMINBLUR SUITED FOR USE AS REDOX INDICATORS

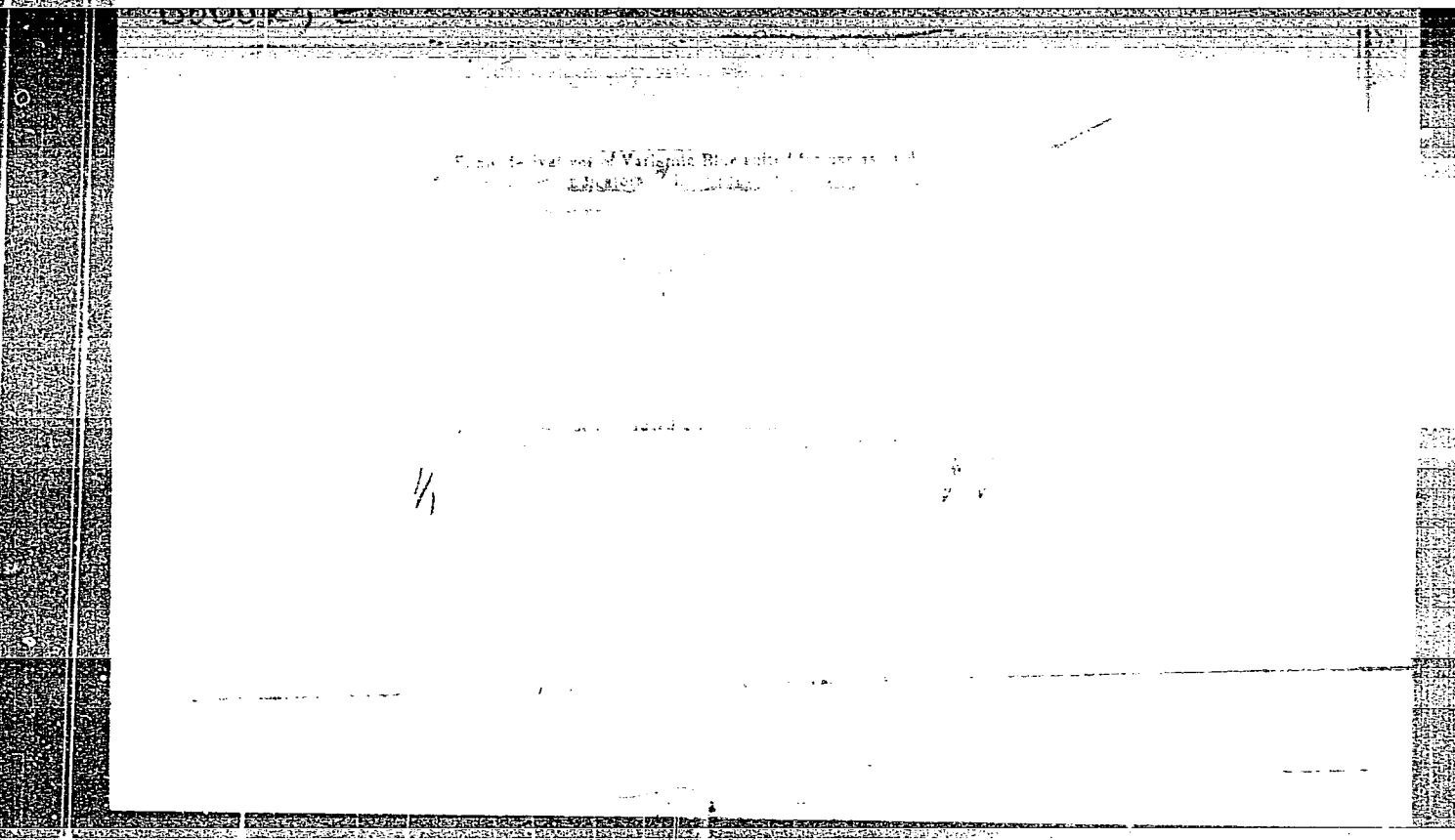
L. ERDEY, E. ZALAY and E. EDINER

Institute of General Chemistry, Technical University, Budapest

Received October 3, 1955

Summary

4-Amino-3-methoxy-diphenylamine is oxidized under the action of oxidizing agents, through a blue intermediate, into a red coloured quinone diimine. The potentiometric investigation of the dye indicated a reversible redox process. The blue product can also be prepared by treating the oxidized form with a reducing agent. The blue product can also be prepared by respectively. In a solid form the dye did not show any paramagnetic properties in the presence of free radicals. Also various substituted derivatives of the dye were prepared by the authors. Numerous substituted derivatives of the dye were prepared by the authors. Numerous substituted derivatives of the dye were prepared by the authors. Numerous substituted derivatives of the dye were prepared by the authors.



Distr: 4E2c(m)/4E3c 2 cys

1
Polarographic studies on tetravalent germanium. ² ~~Engels~~
~~Bodor (Univ. Chem. Ind., Veszprém, Hung.). Veszprémi~~
~~Vegytud. Egyetem Közleményei 1, 1-14(1957).~~ The
polarographic redn. of Ge(IV), in a neutral KCl electrolyte,
proceeded according to the reaction $\text{H}_2\text{GeO}_4 + 20 \text{H}^+ +$
 $20e^- = 5\text{Ge} + 11 \text{H}_2\text{O}$. $E_{1/2}$, detd. against a satd. calomel
electrode, was -1.35 ± 0.03 v. at 20° . The curves were
symmetrical on both sides of the inflection point; their shape
indicates a reversible electrode process. In a $0.1M$ soln.
and at a $2 \times 10^{-4}M$ Ge(IV) concn., the capacitive current
was a linear function of the voltage before and after the
wave; the curve portions between the points indicating re-
sidual current and boundary current were linear and parallel.
The diffusive-current const. varied with the pH and with
the compn. of the electrolyte used. G. J. Ernyel

3
MJC(50)(50)

BODOR, ENDRE

Distr: hE2o(m)

21
Polarographic studies on trivalent arsenic. Endre Bodor
(Univ. Chem. Ind., Veszprém, Hung.). *Veszprémi Vegyi-
parti Egyetem Közleményei* 1, 15-27 (1957).—The polaro-
graphic curves of the redn. of As(III) in a KCl electrolyte
had 3 steps. In a neutral, slightly alk., or slightly acid
medium the diffusive concn. const. for step C was 9.8;
this indicates a 3-electron reaction. The half-wave potential,
against a satd. calomel electrode, was -1.7 v.; it was not
influenced by changes in the pH. The height of step B
increased at the expense of step C with an increasing concn.,
concn. const. for step B was 10.8; the half-wave potential,
against a satd. calomel electrode, was -0.85 to -0.55 v.,
depending upon the pH. In an acid medium the combined
heights of steps A and B were const., and the total diffusive
concn. const. for the 3 was 11.7. The half-wave potential
for step A, against a satd. calomel electrode, was -0.5 to
 -0.3 v., decreasing with an increasing pH. In an alk.
medium the half-wave potential of step C moved in the neg.
direction. G. J. Krzycki

3
-M=C(-D)
1

Effects of temperature on the shape of polarographic and oscillographic-polarographic curves. Endre Bodor (Univ. Chem. Ind., Veszprém, Hung.). Veszprémi Vegyipari Egyetem Közleményei 1, 29-35 (1957). — The polarograms and oscillographic-polarographic (dV/di)/V curves of Cd(II), Zn(II), Mn(II), and Cu(II) were studied at various temps. against a calomel electrode by using a dropping-Hg electrode and a *M* KCl electrolyte. $E_{1/2}$ of the metal ions shifted to the pos. direction with an increasing temp., with the exception that $E_{1/2}$ of the 2nd step of Cu(II) was not affected by the temp. This behavior, anomalous to the Heyrovský-Ilkovič formula (CA 29, 7198), was attributed to the formation of loose metal-ion chloro complexes, the stability of which decreased with increasing temp. With an increase in temp., the oscillographic kinks generally increased in depth, and reversible processes tended to become irreversible. At higher temps., the double kinks, indicating stepwise processes, tended to change into single kinks. G. J. Brunel

BODOR, E.

Distr: 4E2c

Effect of temperature on the shape of polarographic or
oscillographic polarographic curves. E. Bodor (Univ.
Chem. Ind., Veszprém). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 15,
191-8 (1958) (in German).—Investigations of polarograms
and oscillographic curves dV/dt - V , resp., of Cd(II), Zn(II),
Mn(II), and Cu(II) ions in a standard soln. of KCl of
various H-ion concns. led to the following conclusions.
(1) On raising the temp. oscillographic cuts generally in-
crease, and the irreversible processes turn to reversible ones.
(2) Double cuts indicating stepwise reduction processes are
converted at elevated temps. into simple cuts. (3) The half-
wave potential of simple metal ions shifts to the pos. direc-
tion on raising the temp. The half-wave potential [Cu(I)-
Cu(0)] of the 2nd wave of Cu(II) proved to be independent
of temp.

William Braker